

Figures

Neighborhood inequality and violence in Chicago, 1965-2020

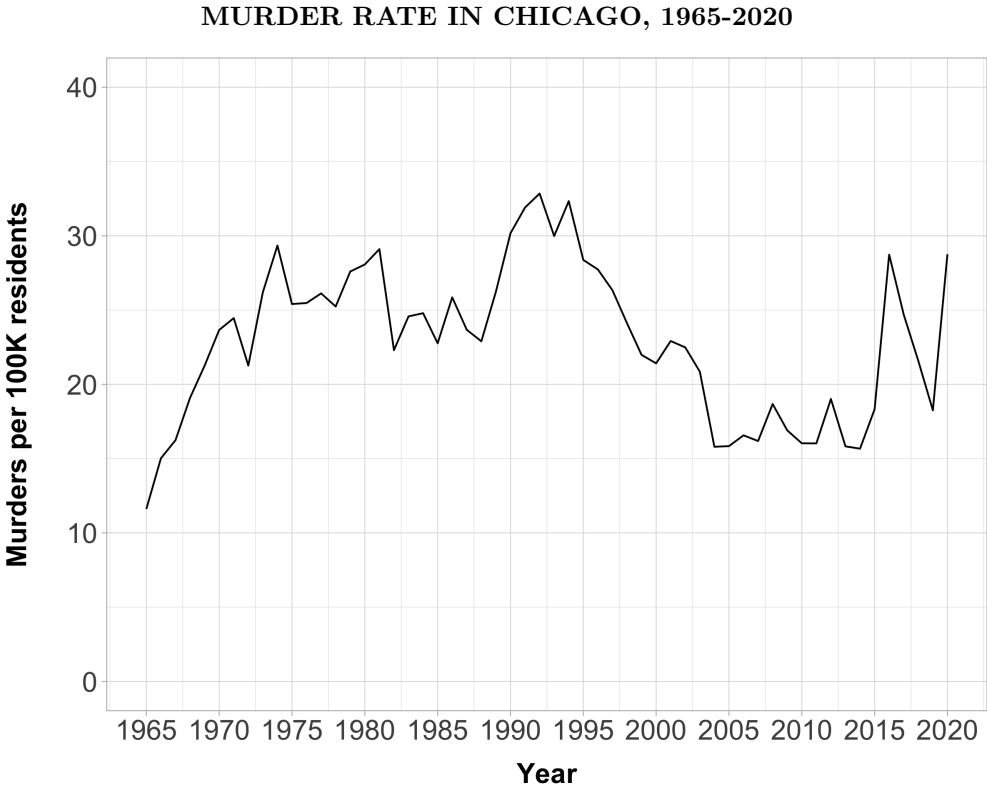


Figure 1: Murders per 100,000 residents in Chicago, 1965-2020.

TOTAL MURDERS BY TRACT IN CHICAGO, 1965-2020

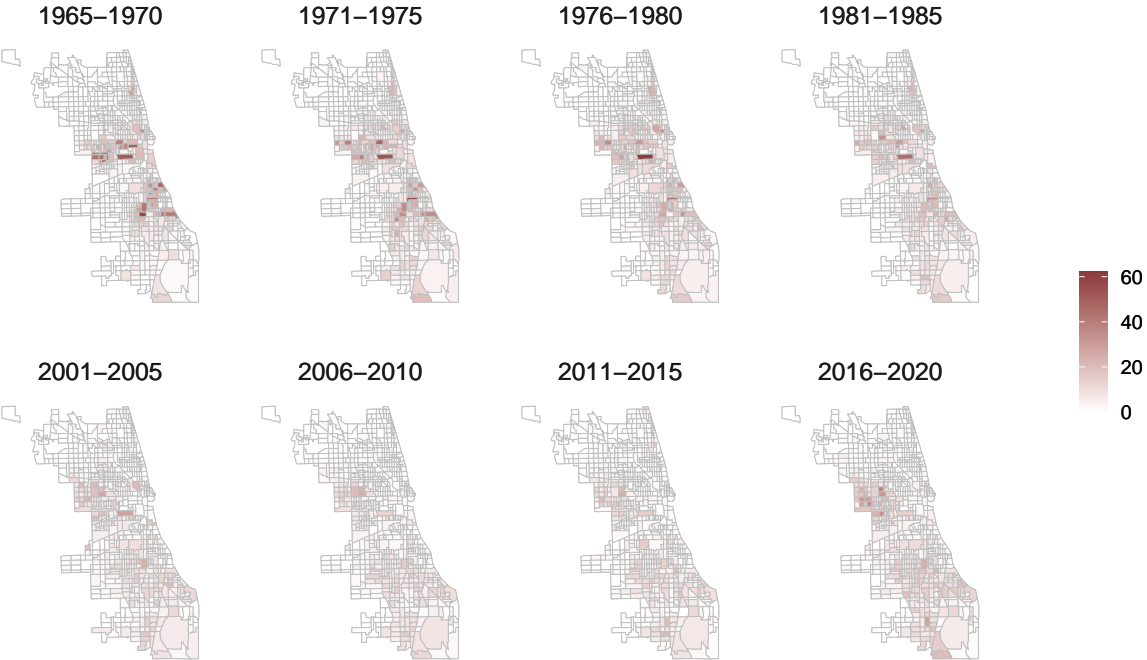


Figure 2: Total murders by census tract in Chicago, broken into two periods: 1965-1985 and 2000-2020.

CONTINUITY IN THE SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF MURDER, 1965-2020

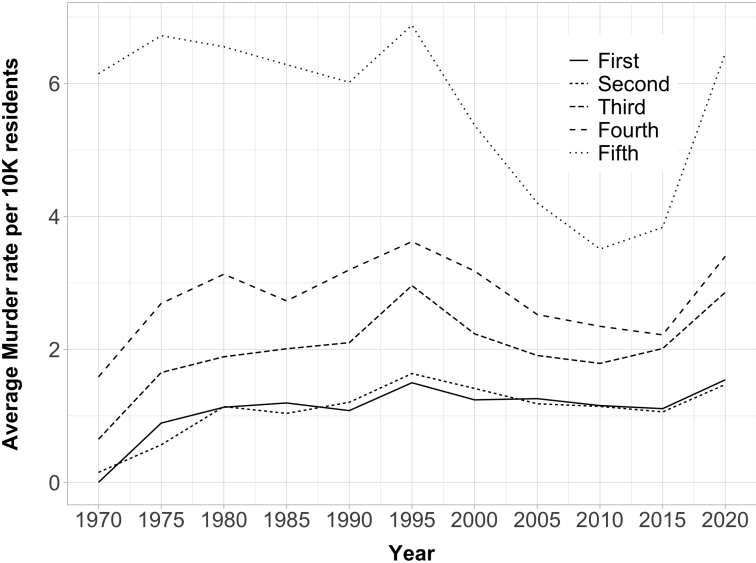


Figure 3: Average murders per 10,000 residents by quintile based on 1965-1970 murder rate in Chicago, 1965-2020.

NEIGHBORHOOD VIOLENCE IN POOR AND NON-POOR NEIGHBORHOODS, 1965-2020

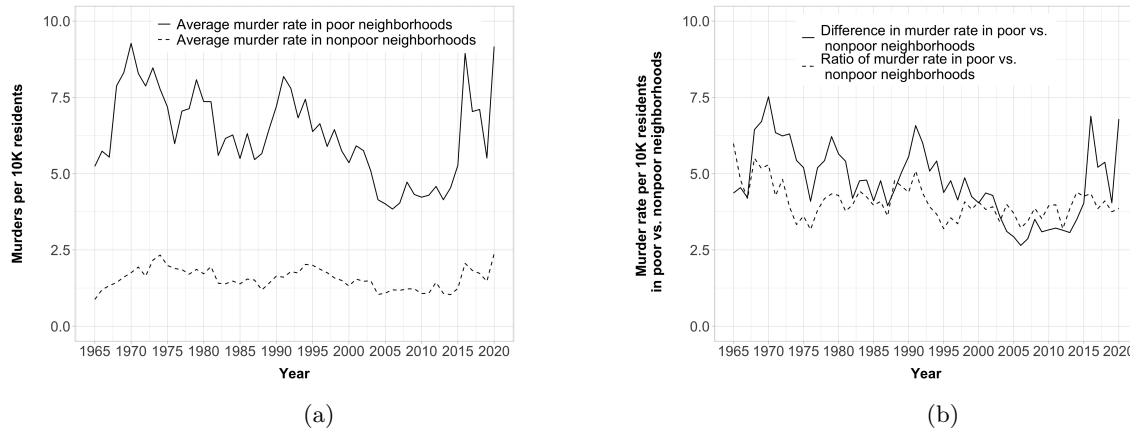


Figure 4: (a) Average neighborhood murders per 10,000 residents for poor and non-poor neighborhoods in Chicago, 1965-2020. (b) Ratio of and difference in neighborhood murders per 10,000 residents for poor versus non-poor neighborhoods in Chicago, 1965-2020.

NEIGHBORHOOD VIOLENCE IN MAJORITY-BLACK AND MAJORITY-WHITE NEIGHBORHOODS, 1965-2020

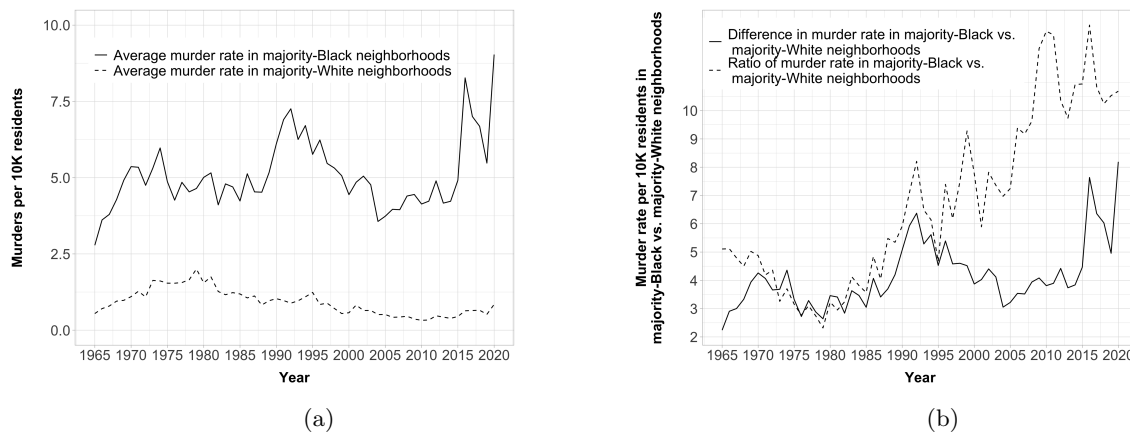


Figure 5: (a) Average neighborhood murders per 10,000 residents for majority-Black and majority-white neighborhoods in Chicago, 1965-2020. (b) Ratio of and difference in neighborhood murders per 10,000 residents for majority-Black versus majority-white neighborhoods in Chicago, 1965-2020.

EXPOSURE TO NEIGHBORHOOD VIOLENCE FOR POOR AND NON-POOR RESIDENTS, 1965-2020

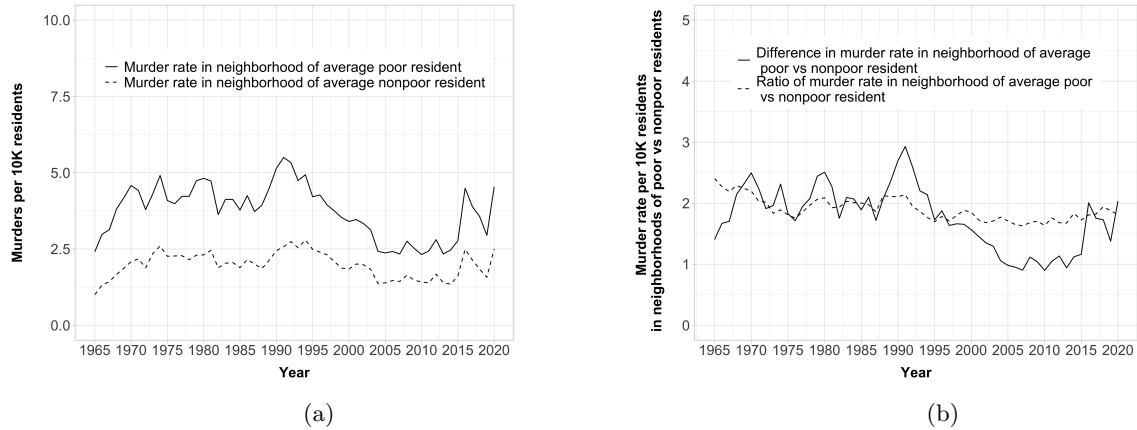


Figure 6: (a) Exposure to murders per 10,000 residents for poor and non-poor residents in Chicago, 1965-2020. (b) Ratio of and difference in exposure to murders per 10,000 residents for poor versus non-poor residents in Chicago, 1965-2020.

EXPOSURE TO NEIGHBORHOOD VIOLENCE FOR BLACK, WHITE, AND ALL OTHER RESIDENTS, 1965-2020

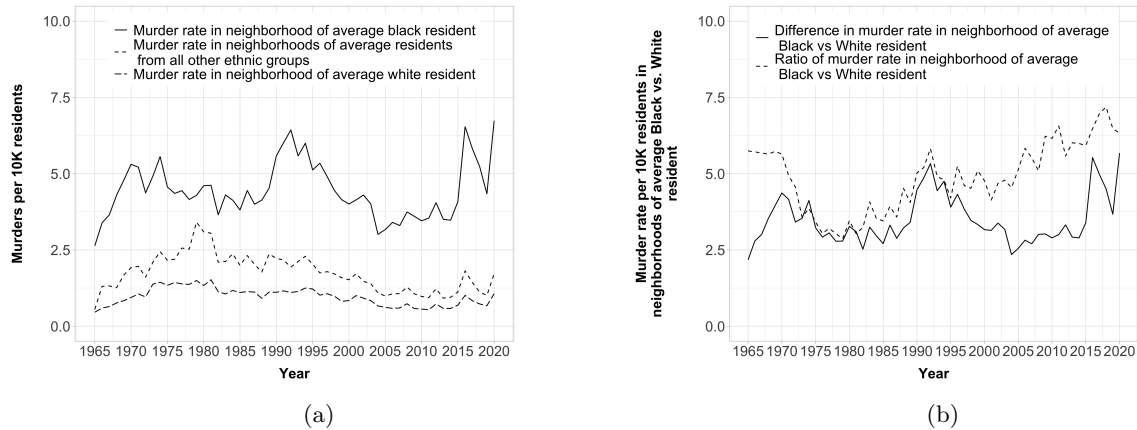


Figure 7: (a) Exposure to murders per 10,000 residents for Black residents, white residents, and residents of all other ethnic/racial groups in Chicago, 1965-2020. (b) Ratio of and difference in exposure to murders per 10,000 residents Black residents versus white residents in Chicago, 1965-2020.

EXPOSURE TO NEIGHBORHOOD VIOLENCE FOR BLACK RESIDENTS INSIDE AND OUTSIDE OF MAJORITY-BLACK NEIGHBORHOODS, 1965-2020

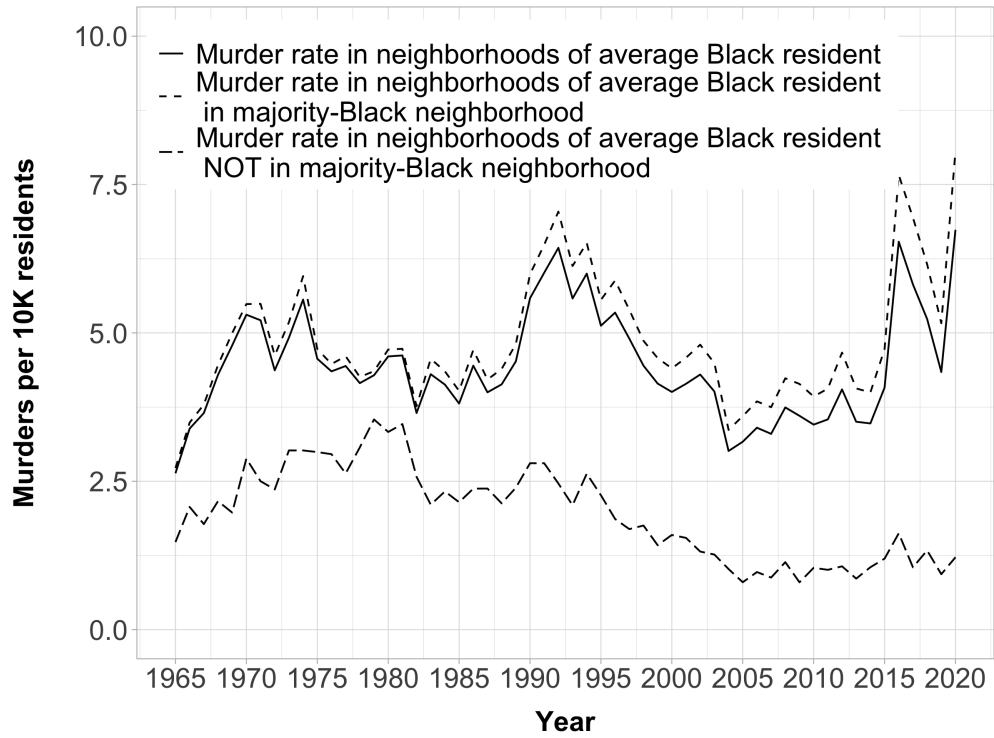


Figure 8: Exposure to murders per 10,000 residents for Black residents overall, Black residents inside majority-Black neighborhoods, and Black residents outside majority-Black neighborhoods in Chicago, 1965-2020.

Punishment and compounded disadvantage

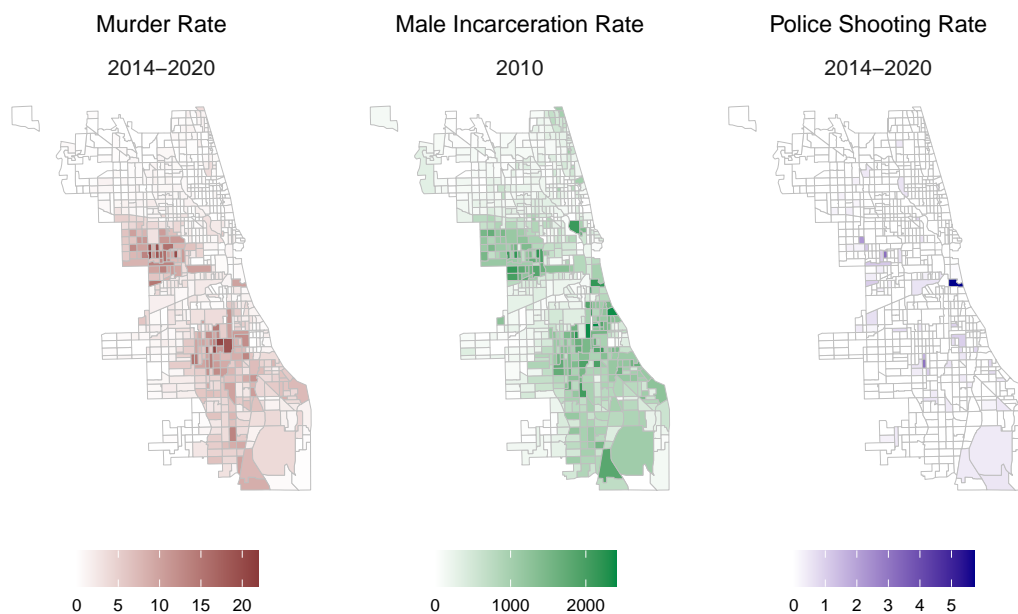


Figure 9: Comparison between the spatial distributions of shootings per 10,000 residents from 2014 through 2020, 2010 male incarcerations per 10,000 residents, and police shootings per 10,000 residents from 2014 through 2020 in Chicago.

	2010 Male Incarceration Rate	2014-2020 Police Shootings Rate
Overall		
<i>Chicago</i>	549	0.06
2014-2020 Quintile		
<i>First Quintile</i>	201	0.02
<i>Middle Quintiles</i>	443	0.03
<i>Fifth Quintile</i>	1203	0.19
2014-2020 Race		
<i>Majority White</i>	219	0.02
<i>Majority Black</i>	1089	0.11
<i>All Other Nbhd</i>	402	0.07
2014-2020 Poverty		
<i>Poor</i>	1089	0.12
<i>Nonpoor</i>	390	0.04

Table 1: Average neighborhood 2010 male incarcerations per 10,000 residents and average neighborhood police shootings per 10,000 residents from 2014 through 2020 for Chicago overall and by quintile based on 2010-2020 murder rates, race/ethnicity, and poverty.

	2010 Male Incarceration Rate	2014-2020 Police Shootings Rate
Overall		
<i>Chicago</i>	549	0.06
1965-1970 Quintile		
<i>First Quintile</i>	256	0.02
<i>Middle Quintiles</i>	488	0.04
<i>Fifth Quintile</i>	1017	0.16
1965-1970 Race		
<i>Majority White</i>	331	0.03
<i>Majority Black</i>	1158	0.15
<i>All Other Nbhds</i>	474	0.00
1965-1970 Poverty		
<i>Poor</i>	1242	0.16
<i>Nonpoor</i>	504	0.05

Table 2: Average neighborhood 2010 male incarcerations per 10,000 residents and average neighborhood police shootings per 10,000 residents from 2014 through 2020 for Chicago overall and by quintile based on 1965-1970 murder rates, race/ethnicity, and poverty.

The national rise of violence, 2014-2020

	Rate of Neighborhood Shootings				Rate of Exposure to Shootings			
	2014	2020	Absolute Change	% Change	2014	2020	Absolute Change	% Change
Overall								
<i>Nation</i>	0.99	1.72	0.73	73.74	0.76	1.28	0.53	70.00
2014-2020 Race								
<i>Black</i>	2.91	5.45	2.54	87.29	1.79	3.16	1.38	77.09
<i>White</i>	0.37	0.59	0.22	59.46	0.41	0.70	0.30	72.72
<i>Hispanic</i>	0.70	1.10	0.40	57.14	0.62	1.01	0.39	63.36
<i>AAPI</i>					0.34	0.53	0.19	56.44
<i>Other</i>	0.71	1.14	0.43	60.56	0.64	1.05	0.42	65.44
2014-2020 Poverty								
<i>Poor</i>	2.30	4.38	2.08	90.43	1.15	2.05	0.89	77.61
<i>Nonpoor</i>	0.58	0.90	0.32	55.17	0.65	1.12	0.47	72.57

Table 3: Average neighborhood shootings per 10,000 residents and average exposure to shootings per 10,000 residents in 2020 versus 2014 for neighborhoods in all 100 largest U.S. cities and by 2014-2020 race/ethnicity and poverty level.

	2010 Male Incarceration Rate	2014-2020 Police Shootings Rate
Overall		
<i>Nation</i>	423	0.06
2014-2020 Quintile		
<i>First Quintile</i>	240	0.01
<i>Middle Quintiles</i>	371	0.04
<i>Fifth Quintile</i>	740	0.17
2014-2020 Race		
<i>Majority White</i>	213	0.05
<i>Majority Black</i>	970	0.09
<i>Majority Hispanic</i>	383	0.07
<i>All Other Nbhds</i>	377	0.06
2014-2020 Poverty		
<i>Poor</i>	817	0.10
<i>Nonpoor</i>	301	0.05

Table 4: Average 2010 male incarcerations per 10,000 residents and average police shootings per 10,000 residents from 2014 through 2020 for neighborhoods in all 100 largest U.S. cities and by quintile based on 2014-2020 shooting rates, race/ethnicity, and poverty.